

180316

①.

$$(a) \frac{1}{2}(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\vec{w} \cdot \vec{u} = 10$$

$$(b) \text{rang}(A) = 3$$

$$(c) (3, 5, 1) \times (2, 1, -2) = (-11, 8, -7)$$

$$(d) \det = 4$$

②.

totalmatrix

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & c \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \textcircled{-1} \textcircled{-2} \\ \nwarrow \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & a-b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & c-2b \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{-1} \\ \nwarrow \\ \swarrow \end{array} \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & a-b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c-a-b \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 2b-a \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & a-b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c-a-b \end{array} \right)$$

trappstegsmatrix, så lösning finns om $c-a-b=0$
detta besvarar (b).

för (a), ersätt $a=1, b=2, c=3$:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

allmän lösning: $(x, y, z, v) = (3+s+2t, -1-2s-3t, s, t)$

detta besvarar (a) $s, t \in \mathbb{R}$

③. ~~$K(A)$~~ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{②.}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
Pivotkolonner

$K(A)$ har bas $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \dim(K(A)) = 2$

$N(A)$:

Lös homogena chw. syst. (lös av frå- ②)
med $a=b=c=0$)

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y, z, v) &= (s+2t, -2s-3t, s, t) \quad s, t \in \mathbb{R} \\ &= s(1, -2, 1, 0) + t(2, -3, 0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

dvs $N(A)$ har bas $\left\{ (1, -2, 1, 0), (2, -3, 0, 1) \right\} \Rightarrow \dim(N(A)) = 2$ $s, t \in \mathbb{R}$

(4.) (a) Gleichung $\lambda_1 \vec{v}_1 + \lambda_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \lambda_n \vec{v}_n = \vec{0}$ (*)
 endast die triviale Lösung $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$

(b) $\lambda_1 M_1 + \lambda_2 M_2 + \lambda_3 M_3 =$
$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 & \lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 & \lambda_1 + 4\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 \\ 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 & 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 & \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(*) kann total Null sein

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

da M_1, M_2, M_3 linear unabhängig sind
 existiert es (*) endast kann die
 triviale Lösung $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$

(5.) skriv så kolonnvektorer:

$$S \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \end{pmatrix} = [S] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow [S] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = [T] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow [T] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

svar på (a)

$$(b) [S \circ T] = [S][T] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[T \circ S] = [T][S] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(6.) \det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 \\ -3 & \lambda + 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 2 \\ \lambda + 1 & \lambda + 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

↑ ①

$$= (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & \lambda + 4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2)$$

des A har egenvärden $\lambda_1 = -1$ och $\lambda_2 = -2$

$$\underline{E_{-1}} = N(-I - A) : \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} (x, y) = \\ s(1, 1), s \in \mathbb{R} \\ (\text{allt. lin.}) \end{matrix}$$

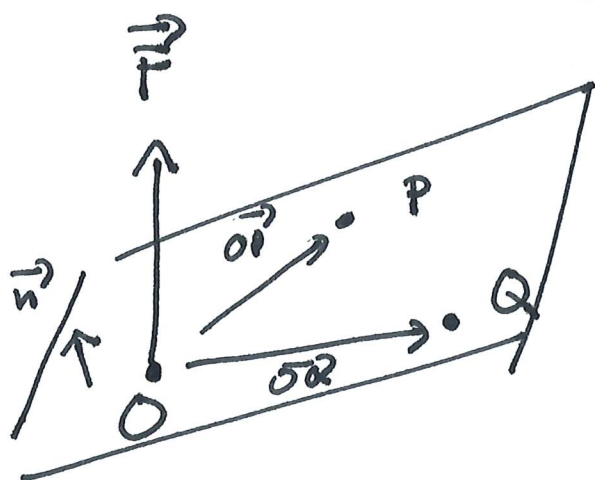
E_{-1} har bas $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$\underline{E_{-2} = N(-2I - A) : \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

Lösning: $(x, y) = s(2, 3), s \in \mathbb{R}$

E_{-2} har bas $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

7.



$$\vec{F} = 28 \cdot (0, 0, 1) \quad (\text{lodrätt})$$

$$\vec{OP} \times \vec{OQ} = (1, 0, 3) \times (1, 1, 1) = (-3, 2, 1)$$

$$\vec{n} = (-3, 2, 1) \quad \text{är normal mot skivan.}$$

\vec{F} är komponent normalt mot skivan:

$$\vec{F}_{\perp} = \text{proj}_{\vec{n}}(\vec{F}) = \frac{(0, 0, 28) \cdot (-3, 2, 1)}{9 + 4 + 1} (-3, 2, 1)$$

$$= \frac{28}{14} (-3, 2, 1) = (-6, 4, 2)$$

\vec{F}_1 s komponent parallell med skiva:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F}_{//} &= \vec{F} - \vec{F}_{\perp} = (0, 0, 28) - (-6, 4, 2) = \\ &= (6, -4, 26)\end{aligned}$$

8.)

$$MN + MXN = \underline{I}$$

(\Leftrightarrow)

$$M(\underline{I} + X)N = \underline{I}$$

om M & N inverterbara:

(\Leftrightarrow)

$$\underline{I} + X = M^{-1}N^{-1}$$

(\Leftrightarrow)

$$X = M^{-1}N^{-1} - \underline{I} = (NM)^{-1} - \underline{I}$$

$$\det(M) = 2 - 1 = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow M \text{ inverterbar}$$

$$\det(N) = -1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow N \text{ inverterbar}$$

$$NM = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(NM)^{-1} = \dots = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = (NM)^{-1} - \underline{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

9. $B \vec{v}_1 = \dots = -2 \vec{v}_1$

$$B \vec{v}_2 = 0 \cdot \vec{v}_2$$

$$B \vec{v}_3 = 2 \cdot \vec{v}_3$$

$$B \vec{v}_4 = 2 \vec{v}_4$$

så $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_4$ är egenvektorer till B
med egenvärden $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 2$

B symmetrisk \Rightarrow kan diagonaliseras ortogonalt

$\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_4$ ortogonal månsd \Rightarrow

$$P = \left(\frac{1}{\|\vec{v}_1\|} \vec{v}_1 \quad \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}_2\|} \vec{v}_2 \quad \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}_3\|} \vec{v}_3 \quad \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}_4\|} \vec{v}_4 \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 2 & \\ & & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^5 = (PDP^T)^5 = P D^5 P^T = P \begin{pmatrix} -2^5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^5 \end{pmatrix} P^T$$

$$= \dots = \begin{pmatrix} 32 & 0 & 0 & 32 \\ 0 & 0 & 64 & 0 \\ 0 & 64 & 0 & 0 \\ 32 & 0 & 0 & 32 \end{pmatrix}$$